THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) According to the 1971 Census there were 10.74 million child workers whereas 1981 Census shows number of child workers as 13.6 million. The 43rd round of the National Sample Survey (conducted in 1987-88) shows the number of child workers to be about 17 million. The data pertaining to 1991 Census and the likely number of child labour by 2001 is not available so far.

(c) No, Sir. The percentage of child labour to the total labour force is 5.18 per cent (1981 Census excluding Assam).

(d) and (e) Besides the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provisions exist in several other labour laws such as the Factories Act, 1948; the Mines Act, 1952; and Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966; the Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts of the State/Union Territory, etc. which either prohibit or regulate the employment of children in specific areas. In order to make provisions more effective and remove deficiencies which come to notice amendment of labour Laws is taken up.

(f) UNICEF under the Master Plan of Operation has taken up various projects for the welfare of child labour and is funding the same directly. In order to assist the Government to co-ordinate information, research and training pertaining to Child Labour, UNICEF has supported setting up of a Child Labour Cell in the National Labour Institute. ILO has recently launched an International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour under which 6 countries including India would be given financial support for action oriented programmes for the benefit of Child Labour.

Emigration Clearance to Maid Servants going to Gulf Countries

1602. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to give emigration clearance to maid servants going to Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

1063. [*Transferred to 28th July, 1992*].

Installation of Solar Equipments in Government Buildings

1604. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 115 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th May, 1992 and state the progress made so far to instal the suitable solar equipments for water heating purposes on Government buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): The Ministry of Urban Development has constituted a Group on installation of solar assisted water heating systems in functional buildings on February 18, 1992. The report of the Group is expected to be finalised shortly.

Scheme for Ocean Development in Tamil Nadu

1605. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme/programme for Ocean Deve-

lopment in Tamil Nadu during 1992-93;

(b) if so, what is the progress shown in the scheme, if any; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the same for Tamil Nadu during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI (P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of Ocean Development Schemes being undertaken in Tamil Nadu since 1991-92 are given as under:

1. MARINE SATELLITE INFORMATION SERVICE (MARSIS):

A MARSIS Centre has been established at the Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University, Madras, in order to develop user oriented 1:50000 scale coastal maps as well as for developing a Coastal Geographical Information System (CGIS) for the Tamil Nadu coast using the satellite data. The maps and CGIS will be useful in planning for coastal land use patterns, identification of suitable areas for the development of brackishwater aquaculture, etc.

Out of the 60 coastal maps proposed to be prepared for delineating coastal features, 35 maps have already been prepared and preparation of the remaining maps is in progress. Further, the Coral reef maps prepared on the basis of satellite data of the coral ecosystem prevailing in the Gulf of Mannar, are in the final stages of completion.

2. COASTAL OCEAN MONITORING AND PREDICTION SYSTEM (COMAPS):

Data on various chemical elements in sea water, including the major pollutants, are being collected in the sea along the Tamil Nadu coast by two special units established at the Madras and Tuticorin laboratories of Central Electro-chemical Research Institute. The data generated are being used to monitor the the pollution levels along the coast of Tamil Nadu.

3. COASTAL OCEAN DESIGN AND PREDICTION SYSTEM (CODAPS):

A programme on Coastal Ocean Design and Prediction System (CODAPS) is operational at the CODAPS Cell in the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The Cell is reviewing the computer software available in the development of mathematical models to design onshore and offshore structures used in the coastal protection measures and bring out a user-friendly software in this field. The Cell will also operationalise the storm surge prediction model developed at IIT, Delhi, for predicting the extent of inundation of sea water towards the land during the cyclonic weather periods.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation from the personnel of Indian Trade Service

1606. SHRI SATCHIDANANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Senior Time Scale after completion of four years of service is available to certain Central Services recruited